Employment Assurance Scheme in rural areas and Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) in urban areas and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana specifically for the educated in both rural and urban areas. For the balance unemployment the Ninth Plan will also implement a National Employment Assurance Scheme.

Reduction in Scientific and Technical Staff

*506. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the urgent need to reduce the huge bureaucratic structure/set up in the form of large scientific and technical staff which has not made any worthwhile contribution and has become a white elephant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the monetary/financial allocation, laboratory-wise along with expenditure incurred during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) The R & D establishments under the Ministry of Science & Technology remain under periodic review as regards their achievemnts and manpower. The achievements of these institutions justify the manpower deployed.

(c) A statement showing laboratory/ institution-wise allocation and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years under the Ministry of Science & Technology is enclosed. *[See* Appendix 180, Annexure No. 81]

Monitoring of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*507. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring in respect of three- pronged attack on poverty alleviation has been made during 1995-96 and 1996-97; and

(b) if so, the details of the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) The strategy of poverty alleviation in the rural areas has three major components namely provision of self employment via the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Provision of wage employment through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), and the area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP).

The Government regularly monitors the implementation of these major rural poverty alleviation programmes in the Central level Coordination Committe (CLCC), State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and the at the district level by the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). These programmes are also monitored through regular progress reports from the States on key indicators and through an intensive regimen of field inspection by officers of the Centre, State and implementing agencies. Periodic review meeting with State Secretariat incharge of Rural Development and Conferences of Project Directors of DRDAs are also held to review the progress in the implementation of these schemes. Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have been set up at the State, district and block levels in which elected representatives of the people have been associated to monitor the implementation of these schemes.

Further more, to assess the overall impact of various poverty alleviation programmes, like IRDP and JRY in relation to their specific objectives, the Ministry of Rural areas & Employment undertakes periodic concurrent Evaluations of these schemes through independent recognised institutions/ organisations.

The details of the physical and financial achievements during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in the Statement.